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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/620,566	07/17/2003	Gary Rogalski	VTX0306-US	9257
36183 7590 05/25/2007 PAUL, HASTINGS, JANOFISKY & WALKER LLP P.O. BOX 919092 SAN DIEGO, CA 92191-9092			EXAMINER SANTIAGO CORDERO, MARIVELISSE	
			ART UNIT 2617	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/620,566

Applicant(s)

ROGALSKI ET AL.

Examiner

Marivelisse Santiago-Cordero

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 May 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8, 11, 12, 15, 16 and 18-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 13 and 14 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8, 11, 12, 15, 16 and 18-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-8, 11, 12, 15, 16, and 18-25 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-5, 7-8, and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cannon et al. (hereinafter "Cannon"; Patent No.: 6,650,871; cited in form PTO-892, paper no. 20050812) in views of Blickberndt et al. (hereinafter "Blickberndt"; Pub. No.: US 2004/0198342) and Kim (Patent No.: US 6,205,338).

Regarding claim 1, Cannon discloses a system for exchanging data and audio between a cellular telephone and a landline telephone, the system comprising: a cordless telephone base station (Figs. 1-2, reference numerals 100a or 100b) having a first radio transceiver for wirelessly communicating with a cellular telephone using a short-range RF communication technology (Fig. 2, reference numeral 202), a second cordless radio transceiver (Fig. 2, reference numeral 208) for communicating with a cordless handset associated with the cordless telephone base station (col. 4, lines 26-33); and an audio router (Fig. 2, reference 206) configured to send and receive audio signal communications (Fig. 2; col. 4, line 66 through col. 5, line 30) with a short-range wireless communication protocol stack and transcoder (Fig. 2, reference 204), and to send

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and receive audio signal communications (Fig. 2; col. 4, line 66 through col. 5, line 30) with a cordless protocol stack and transcoder (Fig. 2, reference 210); and

the cordless handset (Fig. 1, reference 102a; Fig. 3) having a third cordless radio transceiver configured to communicate with the cordless telephone base station using cordless radio frequency communications (Fig. 1, reference numeral 102a; Fig. 3, reference numeral 302; col. 4, lines 36-40), and

wherein when the cellular telephone is within the wireless communication range of the first radio transceiver and the second radio transceiver of the cordless telephone base station are activated to exchange data and audio with each other (Fig. 2 in conjunction with Fig. 1; note the router 206; Fig. 3) and the cordless handset communicates with the cellular telephone (Fig. 2 in conjunction with Fig. 1; note the router 206; Fig. 3; col. 4, lines 45-50), and

wherein the audio router is configured to couple, at least in part, the cellular telephone to the landline telephone base station (Fig. 2).

Cannon fails to specifically disclose a man machine interface configured to indicate the presence or absence of registered cellular telephones within a wireless communication range; and wherein the exchange of audio is established between the cellular telephone and the telephone base station by using a short-range wireless communications headset profile embedded in the telephone base station of the landline telephone and the cellular telephone for exchanging audio packets when an audio exchange is required.

However, in the same field of endeavor, Kim discloses a man machine interface configured to indicate the presence or absence of registered cellular telephones within a wireless

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communication range (Fig. 1, note CP_1-CP_2 in range 10 of base unit; col. 3, lines 44-49; col. 4, lines 28-35).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to incorporate in the system of Cannon a man machine interface configured to indicate the presence or absence of registered cellular telephones within a wireless communication range as suggested by Kim for the advantages of showing to the user other available units registered with the base unit and allowing the user to select a unit for intercommunication (Kim: col. 4, lines 28-35).

In addition, in the same field of endeavor, Blickberndt discloses wherein the exchange of audio (Fig. 1, reference 105) is established between the cellular telephone (Fig. 1, reference 104) and the telephone base station (Fig. 1, reference 101) by using a short-range wireless communications headset profile embedded in the telephone base station of the landline telephone and the cellular telephone for exchanging audio packets when an audio exchange is required (Fig. 1; paragraph [0022]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to use a short-range wireless communications headset profile embedded in the telephone base station of the landline telephone and the cellular telephone of Cannon for exchanging audio packets when an audio exchange is required as suggested by Blickberndt for the advantages of allocating a profile known to the person skilled in the art from the BLUETOOTH standard (Blickberndt: paragraph [0022]), providing the framework for conventional short-range communications, and is the most commonly used profile.

Regarding claim 2, in the obvious combination, Cannon discloses wherein the cordless telephone base station includes a short-range wireless communications module including hardware and software used for the first radio transceiver (Fig. 2, reference numeral 204), and cordless protocol stack and transcoder coupled to the cordless radio transceiver (Fig. 2, reference numeral 210).

Regarding claim 3, in the obvious combination, Cannon discloses wherein the cordless telephone base station and the cellular telephone communicates with each other (Fig. 2, reference 206; col. 4, lines 45-50). Cannon fails to disclose wherein the short-range wireless communications module supports a headset profile through which the cordless telephone base station and the cellular telephone communicates with each other.

However, as stated above for claim 1, in the same field of endeavor, Blickberndt discloses wherein the short-range wireless communications module supports a headset profile through which the cordless telephone base station and the cellular telephone can communicate with each other by the headset profile (Fig. 1; paragraph [0022]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to support in the short-range wireless communications module of Cannon a headset profile through which the cordless telephone base station and the cellular telephone can communicate with each other as suggested by Blickberndt for the advantages of allocating a profile known to the person skilled in the art from the BLUETOOTH standard (Blickberndt: paragraph [0022]), providing the framework for conventional short-range communications, and is the most commonly used profile.

Regarding claim 4, in the obvious combination, Cannon discloses wherein the short-range wireless communications module establishes an audio link for exchanging audio messages between the cordless telephone base station and the cellular telephone (col. 4, lines 34-58; col. 5, lines 28-30).

Regarding claim 5, in the obvious combination, Cannon discloses wherein the short-range wireless communications module establishes a data link for exchanging data between the cordless telephone base station and the cellular telephone (col. 4, lines 34-58).

Regarding claim 7, in the obvious combination, Cannon discloses a system for wireless communications between a cellular telephone and a landline telephone, the system comprising:

a telephone base station associated with the landline telephone (Figs. 1-2, reference numeral 100a) including a short-range wireless transceiver (Fig. 2, reference numeral 202), a first cordless radio transceiver (Fig. 2, reference numeral 208) (col. 4, lines 26-33), and an audio router (Fig. 2, reference 206; col. 4, line 66 through col. 5, line 30);

one or more handsets (Fig. 1, reference 102a), each handset comprising a second cordless radio transceiver (col. 4, lines 36-40) configured to communicate with the first cordless radio transceiver of the telephone base station using radio frequency communications (Fig. 3, reference numeral 302; col. 4, lines 36-40);

one or more cellular telephones employing a short-range wireless communications technology compatible with the short-range wireless transceiver of the telephone base station (Fig. 1, reference numerals 110-114; col. 3, lines 39-46), so that when a cellular telephone of the one or more cellular telephones is in a range of the short-range wireless transceiver, a wireless

communication is established between the cellular telephone and the telephone base station (Fig. 3; col. 4, lines 14-19); and

wherein the audio router is configured to send and receive audio signal communications (Fig. 2; col. 4, line 66 through col. 5, line 30) with a short-range wireless communication protocol stack and transcoder (Fig. 2, reference 204), and to send and receive audio signals communications (Fig. 2; col. 4, line 66 through col. 5, line 30) with a cordless protocol stack and transcoder (Fig. 2, reference 210); and

when the wireless communication is established, an audio link is established between the cellular telephone and the telephone base station (Fig. 3; col. 4, lines 41-50 and 66 through col. 5, line 7).

Cannon fails to disclose a man machine interface configured to indicate the presence or absence of the one or more cellular telephones when the one or more cellular telephones are within a wireless communication range by using a short-range wireless communications headset profile embedded in the telephone base station of the landline telephone and the cellular telephone for exchanging audio packets when an audio exchange is required.

However, in the same field of endeavor, Kim discloses a man machine interface configured to indicate the presence or absence of the one or more cellular telephones when the one or more cellular telephones are within a wireless communication range (Fig. 1, note CP_1-CP_2 in range 10 of base unit; col. 3, lines 44-49; col. 4, lines 28-35).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to incorporate in the system of Cannon a man machine interface configured to indicate the presence or absence of the one or more cellular telephones when the

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one or more cellular telephones are within a wireless communication range as suggested by Kim for the advantages of showing to the user other available units registered with the base unit and allowing the user to select a unit for intercommunication (Kim: col. 4, lines 28-35).

In addition, in the same field of endeavor, Blickberndt discloses using a short-range wireless communication headset profile embedded in the telephone base station of the landline telephone (Fig. 1, reference 101) and the cellular telephone (Fig. 1, reference 104) for exchanging audio packets when an audio exchange is required (Fig. 1; paragraph [0022]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to establish the audio link of Cannon by using a short-range wireless communication headset profile embedded in the telephone base station of the landline telephone and the cellular telephone for exchanging audio packets when an audio exchange is required as suggested by Blickberndt for the advantages of allocating a profile known to the person skilled in the art from the BLUETOOTH standard (Blickberndt: paragraph [0022]), providing the framework for conventional short-range communications, and is the most commonly used profile.

Regarding claim 8, in the obvious combination, Cannon discloses wherein a data link is established using an Asynchronous Connectionless Link (ACL) connection along with the audio link to support data exchange between the one or more cellular telephone and the telephone base station (from col. 4, line 59 through col. 5, line 7).

Regarding claim 11, in the obvious combination, Cannon discloses wherein the one or more handsets further include cordless radio transceivers and antenna (Figs. 1 and 3, references 102a and 302, respectively; col. 4, lines 36-40).

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4. Claims 6 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cannon in combination with Blickberndt and Kim as applied to claims 1 and 7, respectively, above and further in view of Underwood.

Regarding claim 6, Cannon in combination with Blickberndt and Kim discloses the system of claim 1 (see above), but fail to disclose wherein when the first and second radio transceivers of the base station are activated to exchange data and audio with each other, the cordless handset is able to receive incoming calls and make outgoing calls for the cellular telephone.

However, in the same field of endeavor, Underwood discloses wherein when the first and second radio transceivers of the base station are activated to exchange data and audio with each other, the cordless handset (Fig. 2, reference 110A-B) is able to receive incoming calls and make outgoing calls for the cellular telephone (Fig. 2, reference 200; paragraph [0028])

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to receive, when the first and second radio transceivers of the base station of Cannon in combination with Blickberndt and Kim are activated to exchange data and audio with each other, incoming calls and make outgoing calls for the cellular telephone as suggested by Underwood for the advantage of providing the handsets with access to all data and functionality of the cellular telephones (Underwood: page 3, paragraph [0028]).

Regarding claim 12, Cannon in combination with Blickberndt and Kim fail to disclose wherein when the wireless communication is established, one of the one or more handsets is used to receive incoming calls for the cellular telephone and to send outgoing calls on the behalf of the cellular telephone.

However, Underwood, in a system for wireless communications between a cellular telephone and a landline telephone, discloses wherein when the wireless communication is established (paragraphs [0027]-[0028]), one of the one or more handsets (Fig. 2, reference 110A-B) is used to receive incoming calls for the cellular telephone (Fig. 2, reference 200) and to send outgoing calls on the behalf of the cellular telephone (paragraph [0028]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to receive, when the wireless communication of Cannon in combination with Blickberndt and Kim is established, incoming calls for the cellular telephone and to send outgoing calls on the behalf of the cellular telephone as suggested by Underwood for the advantage of providing the handsets with access to all data and functionality of the cellular telephones (Underwood: page 3, paragraph [0028]).

5. Claims 15-16 and 18-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wonak et al. (hereinafter "Wonak"; Pub. No.: US 2003/0236091, cited in IDS filed on 7/28/2004) in views of Cannon, Blickberndt, and Kim.

Regarding claim 15, Wonak discloses a method for establishing a wireless communications between a cellular telephone (Fig. 1, reference 14) and a landline telephone (Fig. 1, reference numeral 16 in conjunction with reference numeral 18), the method comprising:

establishing a wireless communications link between the landline telephone and the cellular telephone when the cellular telephone is within a range of a transceiver of a base station (Fig. 1, reference numeral 16) of the landline telephone (page 3, paragraph [0016]), wherein the landline telephone base station (Fig. 1, reference numeral 16) communicates with one or more telephone handsets of the landline telephone (Fig. 1, reference numeral 18);

establishing an audio link between the cellular telephone and the landline telephone when the wireless communications link between the landline telephone and the cellular telephone is established (page 3, paragraph [0016]), sending and receiving audio signal communications with a short-range wireless communication protocol stack and transcoder (page 2, paragraph [0015]);

receiving audio communications from the one or more telephone handsets of the landline telephone (page 3, paragraphs [0016]-[0017]); processing the audio communications at the base station of the landline telephone according to a wireless communications protocol corresponding to a wireless transceiver of the cellular telephone (page 3, paragraph [0017]); and sending the processed audio communications to the cellular telephone via the audio link (page 3, paragraphs [0016]-[0017]).

Wonak fails to specifically disclose providing a menu that indicates the presence or absence of cellular telephones registered with the landline telephone within a wireless communications range and the cellular telephone registered with the base station. In addition, although Wonak discloses routing of audio signals (page 2, paragraph [0015]), Wonak fails to specifically disclose wherein the audio link is established by using a short-range wireless communications headset profile embedded in the telephone base station of the landline telephone and the cellular telephone for exchanging audio packets when an audio exchange is required, and an audio router configured to send and receive audio signal communications with the short-range wireless communication protocol stack and transcoder, and to send and receive audio signals communications with a cordless protocol stack and transcoder.

However, in the same field of endeavor, Cannon discloses wherein the landline telephone base station (Fig. 2, reference 100a and/or 100b) comprises an audio router (Fig. 2, reference

206) configured to send and receive audio signal communications (Fig. 2; col. 4, line 66 through col. 5, line 30) with a short-range wireless communication protocol stack and transcoder (Fig. 2, reference 204), and to send and receive audio signals communications (Fig. 2; col. 4, line 66 through col. 5, line 30) with a cordless protocol stack and transcoder (Fig. 2, reference 210).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to incorporate an audio router configured to send and receive audio signal communications of Wonak with the short-range wireless communication protocol stack and transcoder, and to send and receive audio signals communications with a cordless protocol stack and transcoder as suggested by Cannon for the advantage of providing a path to direct the signal to the appropriate components and to form a bridge between the different protocols.

Further, in the same field of endeavor, Blickberndt discloses wherein the audio link (Fig. 1, reference 105) is established by using a short-range wireless communications headset profile embedded in the telephone base station of the landline telephone (Fig. 1, reference 101) and the cellular telephone (Fig. 1, reference 104) for exchanging audio packets when an audio exchange is required (Fig. 1; paragraph [0022]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to use a short-range wireless communications headset profile embedded in the telephone base station of the landline telephone and the cellular telephone of Wonak in combination with Cannon for exchanging audio packets when an audio exchange is required as suggested by Blickberndt for the advantages of allocating a profile known to the person skilled in the art from the BLUETOOTH standard (Blickberndt: paragraph [0022]), providing the

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framework for conventional short-range communications, and is the most commonly used profile.

In addition, in the same field of endeavor, Kim discloses providing a menu that indicates the presence or absence of cellular telephones registered with the landline telephone within a wireless communications range (Fig. 1, note CP_1-CP_2 in range 10 of base unit; col. 3, lines 44-49; col. 4, lines 28-35; note that display shows other available units and, according to data received from a keypad, a unit is selected for intercommunication; thus, the menu is inherently present) and the cellular telephone registered with the base station (col. 4, lines 28-35).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to provide in the method of Wonak in combination with Cannon and Blickberndt a menu that indicates the presence or absence of cellular telephones registered with the landline telephone within a wireless communications range and the cellular telephone registered with the base station as suggested by Kim for the advantages of showing to the user other available units registered with the base unit and allowing the user to select a unit for intercommunication (Kim: col. 4, lines 28-35) and for optimum communication.

Regarding claim 16, in the obvious combination, Cannon discloses further comprising: establishing a data link using Asynchronous Connectionless Link (ACL) connection between the cellular telephone and the landline telephone base unit for supporting data exchanges between the cellular telephone and the landline telephone base unit (from col. 4, line 59 through col. 5, line 7).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to establish the data link of Wonak using Asynchronous Connectionless

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Link (ACL) connection between the cellular telephone and the landline telephone base unit for supporting data exchanges between the cellular telephone and the landline telephone base unit as suggested by Cannon for the advantage of supporting a higher data rate (see e.g., Cannon: col. 5, lines 3-7) and improving the quality and range.

Regarding claim 18, in the obvious combination, Wonak discloses wherein the cellular telephone and the landline telephone both employ a short-range communications technology (page 3, paragraph [0016]).

Regarding claim 19, in the obvious combination, Wonak discloses wherein the landline telephone base station comprises one transceiver, which is a short-range wireless communications transceiver for use in receiving/sending messages to the cellular telephone (page 3, paragraph [0016]). Wonak fails to disclose wherein the landline telephone base station comprises two transceivers, one of which is a cordless link transceiver for use in receiving/sending messages to the one or more headset.

However, in the same field of endeavor, Cannon discloses a method for establishing a wireless communication between a cellular telephone and a landline telephone, wherein the landline telephone base station (Fig. 2, reference 100a) comprises two transceivers (Fig. 1, references 202 and 208), one of which is a cordless link transceiver for use in receiving/sending messages to the one or more headset (Fig. 2, reference 208; col. 4, lines 26-30 and 36-40), and the other one of which is a short-range wireless communications transceiver for use in receiving/sending messages to the cellular telephone (Fig. 2, reference 202; col. 3, lines 39-46; col. 4, lines 30-33).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to incorporate in the landline telephone base station of Wonak two transceivers, one of which is a cordless link transceiver for use in receiving/sending messages to the one or more landline headset as suggested by Cannon for the advantage of allowing normal FCC approved RF communications (Cannon: col. 4, lines 26-30) and increasing the convenience for the user.

Regarding claim 20, in the obvious combination, Wonak discloses wherein sending the processed audio communications to at least one of the cellular telephones via the audio link includes sending AT (ATtention) commands (page 3, paragraph [0016]-[0017]). In addition, note that the headset profile relies on SCO for audio and a subset of AT commands for minimal controls including the ability to ring, answer a call, hang up, and adjust the volume.

Regarding claim 21, in the obvious combination, Cannon discloses a method for establishing a wireless communication between a cellular telephone and a landline telephone, wherein the AT commands are sent using data packets over an ACL (Asynchronous Connectionless link) connection (from col. 4, line 59 through col. 5, line 7).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to send the AT commands of Wonak using data packets over an ACL (Asynchronous Connectionless link) connection as suggested by Cannon for the advantages of supporting a higher data rate (see e.g., Cannon: col. 5, lines 3-7) and improving the quality and range.

Regarding claim 22, in the obvious combination, Wonak discloses wherein the AT commands are sent using one of the audio packets, the data packets, and a combination of audio

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packets and data packets (page 3, paragraph [0016]-[0017]). In addition, note that the headset profile relies on SCO for audio and a subset of AT commands for minimal controls including the ability to ring, answer a call, hang up, and adjust the volume.

Regarding claim 23, in the obvious combination, Cannon discloses a method for establishing a wireless communication between a cellular telephone and a landline telephone, wherein the AT commands are sent using data packets over an audio (SCO) connection (from col. 4, line 59 through col. 5, line 7).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to send the AT commands of Wonak using data packets over an audio (SCO) connection as suggested by Cannon for the advantage of supporting up to three simultaneous synchronous voice channels (Cannon: from col. 4, line 59 through col. 5, line 7). In addition, note that the headset profile relies on SCO for audio and a subset of AT commands for minimal controls including the ability to ring, answer a call, hang up, and adjust the volume.

Regarding claim 24, in the obvious combination, Wonak discloses further comprising establishing a direct wireless communication link between the cellular telephone and a handset that is communicating with a landline telephone base station employing a short-range wireless communications technology when the cellular telephone is within a range of the landline telephone base station (page 3, paragraph [0016]). Wonak fails to disclose a **cordless** handset.

However, Cannon, in a method for establishing a wireless communication between a cellular telephone and a landline telephone, discloses: a **cordless** handset (col. 4, lines 36-40).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to use the handset of Wonak as cordless as suggested by Cannon for the advantage of allowing the user to move freely without the restrictions and limitations of a cord.

Regarding claim 25, in the obvious combination, Wonak discloses wherein the wireless communication link between the landline telephone and the cellular telephone is established, the transceiver of the landline telephone base station is activated to exchange data and audio and one of the one or more handset is used to receive incoming calls and make outgoing calls for the cellular telephone (paragraphs [0016]-[0017]). Wonak fails to disclose the two transceivers of the landline telephone base station are activated to exchange data and audio with each other.

However, in the obvious combination, Cannon discloses the two transceivers of the landline telephone base station are activated to exchange data and audio with each other (col. 4, lines 45-50 and from line 66 through col. 5, line 15).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to incorporate and activate the two transceivers of the landline telephone base station of Wonak to exchange data and audio with each other as suggested by Cannon for the advantage of allowing normal FCC approved RF communications (Cannon: col. 4, lines 26-30) and wireless, long-range communications (col. 4, lines 45-50).

Conclusion

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

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A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Marivelisse Santiago-Cordero whose telephone number is (571) 272-7839. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 7:30am to 4:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Trost can be reached on (571) 272-7872. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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